

The National Security Act of 1947 provides "that the Director of Central Intelligence shall be responsible for protecting intelligence sources and methods from unauthorized disclosure."

In the CIA Act of 1949, Section 6. states that in order further to implement the above-quoted section, the Agency shall be exempted from provisions of any law "which require the publication or disclosure of the organization, functions, names, official titles, salaries, or numbers of personnel employed by the Agency: Provided, That in furtherance of this section, the Director of the Bureau of the Budget shall make no reports to the Congress in connection with the Agency under section 607, Title VI, chapter 212 of the Act of June 30, 1945, as amended (5 U. S. C. 947(b))." The latter section deals with reports of costs and expenditures. The underlying principle behind these provisions was to charge the Director of Central Intelligence with a statutory responsibility of protecting security of the Agency and granted the various exemptions which would have derogated the security of the Agency.

Furthermore, section 8 of the CIA Act provides that:
"Notwithstanding any other provisions of law, sums made available to the Agency by appropriation or otherwise may be expended for purposes necessary to carry out its functions, including--

"(l) personal services,"

Furthermore, section 8 goes on to provide:

"(b) The sums made available to the Agency may be expended without regard to the provisions of law and regulations relating to the expenditure of Government funds; and for objects of a confidential, extraordinary, or emergency nature, such expenditures to be accounted for solely on the certificate of the Director and every such certificate shall be deemed a sufficient voucher for the amount therein certified."

The amendment proposed by Senator Williams to H. R. 7977 to the general effect that no vacancy shall be filled in excess of the total number of people employed on 20 September 1966 except pursuant to determination of the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, appears in several respects to be in conflict with the above-cited provisions. The amendment would require that after a determination by the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, he shall submit reports of such determinations to the Senate and House of Representatives at the end of each calendar quarter. It is believed that the principles of security enunciated in the National Security Act and the CIA Act would be diluted by the Williams amendment. Furthermore, the basic authority of the Director contained in the CIA Act would be diluted by the Williams amendment. With the vital

mission of the Agency to respond to the President and the various crises in the world, such dilutions of authority should only be made after careful hearings on all the pertinent facts by those Committees of the Congress which have legislative oversight of CIA, namely the two Armed Services Committees.